reinded Proparatory to Further Megettations - Nationalists Reports That a Was Will be Found Out of the Trouble. LONDON, Dec. 5.-Mesers. Redmond, Sexton,

Healy, Leamy, and the two whips, Power and Deasy, being, with the exception of Mr. Parnell, all the members of the committee ap pointed at yesterday's meeting of the Irish Gladatona drove to Mr. Stuart Randell's house in Carlton Gardens, the residence of the Liberal leader, at 12:40 o'clock to-day. All the members of the committee, with the exception of the whips, entered the house. The interview took place in the roomy and comfortable library. Ten minutes before the arrival of the delegation Mr. Morley, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Earl Spencer, and Earl Granville. who had been conferring with Mr. Gladstone. took their departure.

Mr. Gladstone gave the Irish delegates a

cordial reception. He acted throughout with the full approval of his colleagues. He disenssed the whole position of the Liberals, the present political situation, and the probable effect of Parnell's retention of the Irish leadership on the Liberal party. He in no way pledged himself, nor did he use language importing that he was able himself to define the the position in which it was placed. The conference lasted an hour, and upon its coneiusion the delegates returned to the room in the House of Commons in which the Nationalists were assembled.

Mr. Arnold Morley was present at the conference, and when it was over he remained in consultation with Mr. Gladstone. Subsequently he told the reporters that Mr. Gladstone did not intend to publish anything regarding the meeting. The delegates were also reluctant to give the particulars of the interview, which they regarded as strictly confidential. However, Messra. Healy and Sexton, the anti-Parnell members of the delegation, said they were satisfied with the result of the interview. Mr. Gladstone gave no definite promise regarding the points submitted, but he said sufficient, in their opinion, to justify the majority of the Irish party in considering his assurances sat-

The Nationalist members of Parliament reassembled at noon in the conference room in the House of Commons to consider the question of Mr. Parnell's leadership, and adjourned until o'clock, the delegates who had been sent to confer with Mr. Gladstone not having returned. When the meeting was resumed at 4 o'clock it was learned from the delegates that Mr. Giad stone had suggested a modification of the

when the meeting was resumed at 4 o'clock it was learned from the delegates that Mr. Giadstone had suggested a modification of the Clancy resolution which was adopted yesterday. He objected to any reference being made to the differences between Mr. Parnell and himself.

He was willing to discuss matters having a definite bearing on the situation apart from any retrospection, but desired that no reference be made, directly or indirectly, to the question of Farnell's leadership.

He had informed the deputation of the decision of Bir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morier not to take part in the conference, and suggested that their names be omitted from the resolution. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone had said that if the Irish party agreed to these suggestions he was willing to enter further into the subject.

An amicable discussion of Mr. Gladstone's proposals followed. Mr. Parnell was in the chair. After several members had spoken. Mr. John Redmond moved to rescind the Clancy resolution. Mr. Sexton seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Redmond. Healy. and Sexton to request a conference with Mr. Gladstone for the purpose of re-presenting the views of the Irish party, and requesting the views of the Irish party, and requesting the views of the Irish party, and requesting the intentions of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues with respect to certain details connected with the land question and the Irish constabulary in the event of home rule being granted. Mr. Sexton seconded the motion, which was carried with only two opposing votes, the dissidents being Messrs. Chance and Barry.

The meeting then adourned and the deputation immediately sought Mr. Gladstone and inparted to him the new resolution. Mr. Gladstone at once convoked an informal meeting of all his colleagues with whom he could communicate in his private room in the House of Commons. Sir William Vernon Harsohell, Mr. Arnold Moriey, and others responded. Soon after this conference met Mr. Gladstone intimated through the party whips that a secon

postpone a further meeting until to-morrow.

At midnight no resily had been received from Mr. Gladstone, but one is expected early to-morrow.

The assurances given by Mr. Gladstone fully satisfy the majority of the Nationalists that he will make a genuine attempt to deal with the constabulary and land question to the satisfaction of the Irish people.

It is doubtful whether Mr. Parnell will consider that Mr. Gladstone's reception of the delegates, without the presence of Morley and Harcourt, fulfils the conditions of the arrangements for the meeting. Mr. Gladstone insisted that if he received the delegates the arrangements should be a his own discretion. The Irish whips to-day, acting for the Irish party, requested Mr. Gladstone unconditionally to receive delegates Leamy and Bedmond, representing Mr. Farnell and Sexton and Healy, representing Mr. Parnell's opponents. Te this Mr. Gladstone consented.

Mr. Harrington cabled to-night from Chicago to Mr. Parnell:

"Stand firm: America is with you."

Lord Selborne, a Liberal peer, writes:

"It is for those who have trusted Parnell—not for ne, who did not trust him—to represent him for breach of faith. I cannot affect surerise that a man whose induence has been habitually exerted to encourage men to break the eighth and tenth commandments should not observe the moral law on other points. Mr surprise is rather that so many persons who feel strongly his present moral delinquencies should have been for two years entirely insensible to everything in his conduct that was irreconclable with humanity, charity, and justice."

The Pall Mult Gazelle (Liberal) save: "Mr. Gladstone has viewed the live developments in the political situation with pain and surprise. The light that Parnell has thown on his own character and his resolve to fling particism to the wind-rather than to yield on a personal question is only less astonishing than the save with him he help the added to the particles now repair to him to help them out of a difficulty which only their own vaciliation made pos m into the struggle."
DUBLIN. Dec. 5.—The Freeman's Journal to-

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—The Freeman's Journal to-day says:

"Mr. Farnell will have well carned the last-ing gratitude of his countrymen if he exacts, as the price of his momentary stepping down from the chair, a real home rule measure. But Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Morley, and Bir William Vernon Harcourt decline to give the necessary assurances, we shall know what their alliano is worth, and the treachery at the bottom of the English outery against Mr. Parnell will stand exposed." at and exposed."

The municipal authorities of Mallow have adopted a resolution denouncing Mr. Parnell. The resolution relative to Mr. Parnell which was adopted by the Catholie hisrarchy of Ireland will be read in all the Catholic churches and chapels in Ireland.

Missouri Irishmen for Paraell. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5.-At a meeting last night KARRAS CITH, Dec. 5.—At a meeting lest night of the Irish-Americans of Kansas City, held at the Midland Hotel, resolutions were adopted denouncing attempts to depose Mr. Parnell from the leadership of his party, endorsing his policy, expressing confidence in him and his leadership of the Irish party, and asking for him a world-wide recognition as the head of the Irish cause. The substance of the resolutions was cabled to Mr. Parnell.

Looking for the Cancer Parasite. EDINBURGH, Dec. 5.-Dr. Russell the senior pathologist of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, after studying cancer for many rears. and fosting between forty and fifty cases, thinks be has at length secured the parasite. In an interview Dr. Russell expressed himself very cautiously, and said that the discovery could not be definitely accepted until tested by others.

PARNELL AND MRS. CAMBA. Story of an Expected Vindlention of Their Belations.

The Catholic News has received the following from its Dublin correspondent:
"On authority which I have good reason to consider excellent I make the statement that Mr. Parnell has assured at least two members of the Irish Parliamentary party that the charge made against him by Capt. O'Shea is atterly without foundation in fact, and that he looks forward to a near time when he will be able to prove as much with good results to the Irish cause. I am men named to me, and indeed I know them well enough to be able to say offhand tha

men named to me, and indeed I know them well enough to be able to say offhand that for political reasons they would follow Mr. Parnell to the end even if they were satisfied that there were blemishes on his private character, because they remember that the prophet Nathan was not sent to King David to tell him to abdicate, but only to call him to a sense of the enormity of the offence of which he had been guilty—namely, auditory plus murder. But, remembering how totally unnecessary it was for Mr. Parnell to make any statement of the kind to them and remembering also his habit of never allowing himself to be nurried into defending himself to be nurried into defending himself to be nurried into defending himself to be nurried into descend the cause with which his life has been identified, and taking into account the private statement of a servant who lived with Mrs. O'Shea at Eitham for three years, and who swers that she was offered a large bribe to swear laisely that she had seen something more happening between Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Shea than would occur in the case of an ordinary gentleman visitor, these two members of the Irish Parliamentary party are convinced that Mr. Parnell is simply biding his own time to vindicate himself at the precise moment when the vindication will have mere effect for Ireland.

SECRET CURES IN YOU'K. littett Sales of Dr. Kech's Lymph and a New Diptheria Cure.

Benzaw, Dec. 5.—Every day furnishes now proof that Prof. Koch's discovery is being utilized by those not professionally associated with the professor in his work. A janitor named Meyer, and employed in the

Central Hotel, has been accused of selling to some foreign doctors five grammes of fluid, which, it is alleged, was Kock lymph, for 800 The Continental Hotel has charged Frau

Berger of Karlsruhe, whose husband died there after bein inoculated by Dr. Levy 700 marks for the disinfection alone of the room he occupied.

The Official Gazette prints a despatch from the Bussian Minister at Berlin warning con-sumptives against coming here, on account of the exorbitant fees which the physicians are charging for treatment and the remarkably high prices the hotel proprietors demand for accommodiation.

high prices the hotel proprietors demand for accommodation.

The Government will be forced to withdraw the lymph from private sources entirely if this swindling continues.

On Sunday the Emperor received a barber named Bisger, who lives in Glogeu, in order to obtain from him the report of his secret diphtheria cure, which, it is stated, has worked wonders among the patients of Glogau and the neighborhood.

The discovery was made by Rieger's father, who is a shepherd.

The Kaiser has promised Rieger an opportunity of making experiments with his remedy at the Charity Hospital under the supervision of Prois, Koch and Bergmann.

THE SEISURE OF MUTACAS ERAAL The Place Recaptured from the Ports

LIBBON, Dec. 5.-The news received yesterday from Cape Town that a Portuguese force had seized Mutacas Kraal at Manica, South Africa, and hauled down the British flag, replacing it with the flag of Portugal, was a surprise to the Portuguese Government. The actions did not result from any instructions issued by the Government or the Mozambique Company, for all instructions issued by them o their subordinates in South Africa provided or a strictly contrary course. It is supposed here that the instructions had not arrived at Manica on Nov. 8, the day the affair is alleged

here that the instructions had not arrived at Manics on Nov. 8, the day the affair is alleged to have taken place.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Portuguese leaders who were taken prisoners by the British South African Company's notice when the latter drove the Portuguese out of Mutaca Kraal, after they had captured that place and hauled down the British flag, are Baron Rezenda. Col. Andrade, and Senhor Goavila. Col. Andrade was subsequently released on parole. He is said to be anxious to arrange terms for a settlement of the matter, being conscious that he made a false move.

LONDON, Dec. 5.-In accordance with the instructions of the United Labor Council of the Port of London, the union seamen and firemen on the vessels of Shaw, Savill, Albion & Co. the British India Steam Navigation Company and the New Zealand Shipping Company went out on strike to-day, their grievance being the employment of non-union men by the com-panies. The Shipping Federation is supplying crews in place of the strikers. In consequence of recent brutal attacks upon "blacklegs," a large force of police has been stationed along the wharves to protect the non-union men.

Stopped the Train and Caught the Thief, Paris, Dec. 5.-Another daring railroad robbery has been committed in the south of France. The thief was caught before he could escape with his plunder. Heattacked a passenger with a knife in one of the compartments of a coach, and after seizing the passenger's money and valuables, jumped from the train. The victim gave an alarm, the train was stopped, and the train hands and some of the passen-gers started in pursuit of the robber. After a long chase he was captured and turned over to the police. The affair occurred on the Lyons Railroad.

Gen. Sellverskoff's Funeral,

Panis, Dec. 5.-The funeral services over the remains of Gen. Seliverskoff, the Russian agent in France, who was shot in his room in the Hotel de Bade on Nov. 18, took place to-day in the Russian church in Rus Daru. President Carnot was represented at the ceremony. A strong guard was stationed about the church owing to the fact that the Russian Embassy had received a note stating that the church would be blown up during the services.

The Accident to the Ethiopia.

LONDON, Dec. 5.-The Anchor line steamer Ethiopia, Capt. Wilson, from New York Nov. 16 for Glasgow, which was towed into Inverbay n Dec. 8 with her shaft broken, proceeded for The passengers presented a purse of £25 to the five men who rowed thirty miles to seek assistance, and who had their effects stolen from their boat by some of the inhabitants of innisboffin Island.

Balfour's Irish Hellef Bill.

LONDON, Dec. 5,-Mr. Balfour's Irish Relief bill. in which he asks a vote of £5.000 to provide seed potatoes for distressed farmers, passed the committee stage in the House of Commons

The Salvation Army Recognised as a Sect. GHERT, Dec. 5.—The Catholic magistrates of this city have recognized the Salvation Army as a sect, and have fined a number of persons who were brought before them charged with having created a disturbance at meetings held by the army.

Emin Paska's Expedition. ZANEIBAR, Dec. 5.-Emin Pasha, who is at the head of a German expedition, has arrived at Lake Victoria. The expedition had a number of fights with Arab slave traders, but it was successful in all the engagements. All the European members of the expedition are well.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The Austrian Diet passed a bill yesterday to incorporate the suburbs of Vienna into the city itself.

Mr. Walsh, Chairman of the Kildysart union, and a stanch supporter of Mr. Parnell, has been arrested on the charge of intimidation.

The explosion of a shell yesterday in the shell-filling room of the admiralty powder magazine at Gosport, England, killed one man.

Ex-Quan Natalla has presented to the Ex-Queen Natalle has presented to the Berviah Skuptchins a statement concerning the differences between herself and Milan, her divorced husband, who was formerly king of Bervia.

Councillor Scaras has gone on a special mis-sion from Lisbon to Switzerland in connection with the arbitration of the dispute arising from the seizure by Portugal of the Delugon Bay Railway.

CANADIAN REDSKING. Will They Join in the War Dance of the

OTTAWA, Dec. 5. —While Canada has the assurance of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs that there is not the slightes probability of the Messiah disaffection spread ing to the Indians on this side of the border. or that they will form an alliance with the red skins already on the warpath in western Da-kota and Montana, it must be remembered that equally sanguine was the Dominion Government in 1885 that there would be no trouble in the Canadian Northwest only one week before the insurrection of that year the cooperation of the United States troops who patrolled the border that a junctio tween the American and Canadian Indiana was averted. This fact was not lost sight of by the Dominion Government, who, recognizernment in preventing the movement of the American Indians northward, formally acknowledged their appreciation of the services rendered by communicating the same to the authorities at Washington.
In the present case the disaffection is by no

means of a local character, and the motives which have prompted it have not been in-

ance. It is a sentiment which is pervading

of any particular tribe or band, but as one race who have been driven to the ground by the white man, whom they believe seeks their total extinction. Then why should not the Indian population of the Canadian Northwest be in sympathy with their brothers to the south? Such is but a reasonable way to regard the critical situation of Indian affairs in the North and West at the present moment. The Canadian Government has been deceived before into overestimating the loyalty and subservi-ence of their Indian wards, and why not again? The total Indian population of Canada is 121,-520, distributed as follows: Ontario, 17,752; The total Indian population of Canada is 131.520, distributed as follows: Ontario, 17.752;
Quebec, 18.500: Nova Scotia, 2,059; New Brunswick, 1.574; Frince Edward Island, 314; Manitoba and Northwest Territories, 24.522; Peace River district, 2,082; Athabaska district, 8,000; McKenrie district, 7,000: Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,016; Labrador, 1,000; Arotic coast, 4,000; British Columbia, 55,765.

The Indians of the Canadian Northwest have made marked progress toward civilization during the past few years. The total expenditure on their account last year was \$1,074.285, of which \$378,254 went to the Territories and \$22,923 to British Columbia. That the efforts of the Dominion Government to educate and civilize the Indian population of the Northwest has not been fully realized is clearly borne out in the report of the indian Commissioner and officers of the mounted police.

Regarding the barbarous custom known as "the sun dance." Superintendent Deane says: "I went to the sun dance on the reserve this year, and I came away with the impression that it serves no useful purpose whatever, and might be profitably replaced by some form of entertainment. No more than haif a dozen would-be braves underwant the ordeal, and some of them were only brought to the soratch by obtrusive and derisive encouragement. The Indians could not appear. It has the effect of bringing out all the bad qualities of the Indians, without any compensating advantage. It feeds the naturally cruel nature of the Indians, without any compensating advantage. It feeds the martial relations of the Indians the melves and the triumphani participant to evince a courage to which he is far from feeling in the commission of some lawless act."

On the same subject Superintendent Steele writes: "The impression has gone abroad that the sun dance is a religious festival. It may have been regarded as such at one time, but the experience of nearly all those whose dealings and occupations have brought them on the reviving too vividy old associations. Old warriers tak Quebec, 18.500: Nova Scotia, 2,059; New Bruns-

settled and anxious to emulate the deeds of their forefathers."

Indian Commissioner Reed says: "The sun dances have been fewer and less successful than ever. That at the Blood Reserve is said to have been the poorest ever held, and a number of lodges went back to their villages before it commenced. It certainly was a most unfortunate coincidence that the year before when rain was badly needed and prayed for at the sun dance, it quickly came, and the medicine men made a great handle of this among the superatificus. However, these dances are dying out as fast as can be expected."

There is no lack of evidence here that these religious feasts still prevail in the Canadian Northwest, and that but little encouragement would be necessary to arouns their fanaticism to a degree that the united efforts of American troops and Canada's mounted police would be unable to prevent their joining the Indians to the south in their present fanatic festivities. The Canadian Indians are well armed. Commissioner Herchmer calls attention to this fact, especially as regards the Bloods, who he says are well armed, and are frequently off their reserves. That the 'clanadian and United States Indians are in constant communication is frequently spoken of by the Indian agents and officers of the mounted police.

This being the case, and both being possessed of the same heathenish instincts and imbued with the idea that the white man's object is their total extermination, it is no stretch of imagination to suppose that if an opportunity offers the Canadian Indians will join in the religious demonstration now going on in the United States. The Dominion Government is aismed, and, although its officers are taking every means to prevent the Canadian Indians becoming disaffected, it is not without grave apprehension for the next few weeks that they announce that there is not the slightest that they announce that there is not the slightest that they announce that there is not the slightest that they announce that there is not the slightest that t

Dangerous Abandoned Vaults.

Under a plaza in front of Frank Rappolt's road house, at Ninety-sixth street and Riverside drive, are six vaults half submerged with water. They extend about sixty test in one about twelve feet deep. They were originally part of's Doelger brewery which stood on the site. The water in them is partly from surface drainage and partly from springs. As it is nearly stagnant, the Health Department is having it drained into the sewer in Ninety-sixth street, which, owing to the slope of the ground, is below the bottom of the vaults.



The vault illustrated is the easterly one ad-joining the road house. The smaller arch at one and it that of a door leading to the next vault. The lines in the upper half are stalac-tites. Entrance is gained to the yault by a hole in the wall of the road house's basement.

Tin Ore Found in Texas.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—Some time ago State Geologist Dumble, white assaying specimens of ore found in the central mining region of Texas, discovered several specimens of what proved to be rich tin ore. He has just made his official report, in which he says: "I have the honor to report the finding Cas

"I have the honor to report the finding Cascorite (tin ore), the most valuable ore of tin, by Dr. Comstock in the Central Mineral region." It's mode of occurrence has been accurately accretained and it is reasonable to expect its discovery at any point where the geologic conditions are favorable over a best extending from near Burnet to near Mason.

Our samples have come from Eastern Liama county and Eastern Mason county, and invariably from quarts of the oldest "Burnean" system as defined in the first annual report of this survey. A caution should be added concerning the similarity in appearance of this one to the mineral fourmaline, which abounds in the same region. This tin ore, however, is twice as heavy and the metal can readily be reduced from it.

"Ours is black and the powder is slightly reddish or brownish. This announcement is made for the purpose of encouraging the necessary prospecting to fully determine the value of the deposits."

Affected by the McKinley Tarif. LISBON. Dec. 5.-The cork factories in the district of Algarye are idle. The reason assigned for the stoppage of work is that since the new tariff law went into effect in the United States exports of manufactured cork to that country have ceased.

Scrofula

Ton can rely upon Hold's Sareaparilla so a positive remedy for every form of screeks, sait rheum, and all other humers. It cradicates every impurity and vital-ines and earliches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all draggists. St; six for St. Propared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar IT HAPPENS BUMETIMES,

What the Police Do With the Horses Carriages of Men They Lock Up Not long ago a well-dressed man was arrest ed for reckless driving in Central Park. The police had some difficulty in stopping his horse, and it was found that he was very When he was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court he was unable to give any account of himself, and the Police Justice gave him five days in which to sober up. He was locked in a cell in the Yorkville prison and allowed to remain there. His drunk had been a very heavy one, for it took him two days to regain a full consciousness of his position. Ther he was so anxious to get out that he forgot all about his horse and carriage, and simply octelegrams to friends asking for their assistance. All his money was gone, but his friends quickly responded to his appeals, and paid his fine.

ance. All his money was gone, but his friends quickly responded to his appeals, and paid his fine.

After he had been let out of prison it occurred to him to look up his horse and carriage. At the police station in the arsenal in Central Park he was informed that, as the police had been unable to find out from him where the horse and carriage belonged, they had taken them to a livery stable, where he could secure them by paying the bill for their keep. A policeman accomished him to the livery stable in order to identify him, and upon his paying the livery man's bill the horse and carriage were turned over to him.

The rig had been hired at another stable, and when he took it back the proprietor was in no pleasant mood. He had been taken in by ahorse thief. The man excused himself as beet he could but was dismayed to find that he had a considerable bill to pay at this stable siso for the use of the horse and carriage for the days that they had been away from the stable. Probably the severity of the lesson had a good effect, however.

Many arrests are made daily in this city where the prisoners have horses which the prisoners are sober enough to tell where the rigs belong, the police see that they are taken there, merely charging the owners for the measenger service.

It sometimes happens that the prisoner belongs out of town, and has driven in. In that case his horse will be taken back only upon his prepaying the expense or guaranteeing it. Of course, the person employed by the poseession of do this is amply secured by the poseession of do this is amply secured by the poseession of

do this is amply secured by the possession of the rig.

There have been cases where livery bills were contracted by men while in prison which amounted aimost to the value of their rigs. The police always endeavor, however, to save the prisoner from incurring any heavy expense in this way, and sometimes will return a horse to the stable where it belongs free of charge. There is no record of the number of horses detained. As a usual thing a prisoner, if he has his wits about him, will send for a friend, to whom he will intrust the care of his horse while he is himself incapacitated.

THEY DON'T BUN AWAY.

Short Term Prisoners Stay Paithfully Where They Are Put,

Every day, after the Yorkville Police Court has adjourned, two old women take possession of that part of the building between the janitor's apartments on the top floor and the prison in the basement. They carry with them the court room and corridors a thorough one might easily be mistaken into thinking with gray, are old and bent, and have wrinkled faces devoid of expression. At a casual glance

faces devoid of expression. At a casual glance nothing would be seen in them to distinguish them from ordinary scrub women, but on close observation indications of unusual dissipation will be notified.

These two women really belong in the prison. They have been sentenced to the workhouse by a Folice Justice for thirty days, but instead of being taken over to Blackwell's Island, they have been allowed to remain at the City Prison, of which the Yorkville prison is a branch. At the request of the isnitor of the building, they do the scrubbing. The emoluments are not very rice, but they secure a little more freedom than they would have otherwise, and better food than the ordinary prison fare.

otherwise, and better food than the ordinary prison fare.

These women are never watched, and are allowed to go about the building as they please. They are told that they must not leave the building under any circumstances, but no watch is placed upon them to prevent their doing so. When they have served their term they will go away to their homes, if they have any, but it is pretty certain that they will turn up in jail somawhere in the city not long after they have regained their freedom.

It can be seen from the way they work that they are competent servants, and not averse to working, but they have a love for rum, and go off on sprees at intervals, at the end of which they always land in the police stations. Every night they are locked up, just as other prisoners are, only they have the best beds in the woman's quarters. They obey the rules strictly.

woman's quarters. They obey the rules strictly.

It has grown to be a custom in all the prisons to have the cleaning done by short-term prisoners. The Superintendent or Warden of the City Prison, under instructions from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, allows the janitor of each police court building in the city to select two women from the short-term prisoners to do the cleaning. The janitor of the Yorkville Court building told the reporter that in an experience of five years only one of the women had abused the liberty granted. This one was tempted by the sight of the salcons in the vicinity of the building, being possessed by a strong craving for drink, and robbed the janitor's family of \$150 worth of clothes, and disappeared. She went over to Jersey where she was found nearly a year after the occurrence by a detective from Police Headquarters. She is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

Doing the Un-town Night Trick.

Rounders and men about town are getting very well acquainted with the face of Police Captain McLaughlin. Ever since he has been acting as Inspector Byrnes's assistant at Police Headquarters he has been adopting the Inspector's old tactics. There used to be very few nights that the Inspector could not b seen standing in some hallway in upper Broadway watching the crowds that make that thoroughfare lively at night. In that way the Inspector became familiar with the doings of many of his own clients. All the big gamblers and crooks who are not in iall mingle in the throng of amusement seekers on upper Broadway, and the inspector found it easy to keep track of them in this way. Now that the Inspector is acting as Buperintendent, and many of the details of the detective work devoive upon Capt. Mol.aughin, the laster is familiarizing himself with the big birds of prey, after the fashion of his superior. If he is asked about it at any time, however, his invariable reply is:

"Oh, I am just taking a stroll; getting a little fresh air after my day's work, you know."

But anybody who watches him can see that there is another cause for his late promenade. seen standing in some ballway in upper Broad-

A Tree Afre at the Wheelmen's Fair. A very small fire caused considerable excite ment in Harlem Opera House Hall last night. The Harlem Wheelmen are holding a fair in the hall. A booth near the door was decorated with small evergreen trees and Chinese lanin attempting to light the lanterns an attendant set fire to one of the trees. Lesie Smith, a member of the club, tore down the decorations and extinguished the fiames. Two boys dashed down stairs and brought half a dozen policemen to the hall, but they found nothing to do.

As Il-year-old Boy Ellis a Calamount. PARKENERUEG, W. Va., Dec. &-Little Jos Wetzel, 11 years of age, who lives at Hart manaville, is now looked upon as a hero. Joe was out hunting in the hills a few days ago was out hunting in the hills a few days ago, when he was attacked by a large and feroclous catamount. The boy, who has excellent shot, backed away from the brute as it was about to spring at him a second time, having falled in its first attempt, and just as the brute drew itself together for a spring, shot it through the head, killing it instantly. The cat weighed over twenty nounds.

The P. H. O'Nelli Association, The P. H. O'Neill Association of Jersey City elected officers last night as follows: Finance Commissioner John Edelstein, President; Joseph Quirk, Secretary, and William Beller, Treasurer.

RESISTINGS INVADERA Story of the Pakonia Canalbale who Mave Made Their Way to the Sea.

The most remarkable story of invasion that

is told of any natives of Africa is that of the advance toward the sea of the Fan or Pahouin cannibals, who were first brought prominently to notice in the writings of Du Chaillu. Mr. Eruger, who has just written a pamphlet upon Gaboon and the French Congo, says these remarkable natives are still advancing steadily toward the coast, driving the natives before them. who are rapidly disappear ing from the country which they have occupied ever since the whites knew them. He says the native population of Gaboon, the Mpongwe, Bulu, and Mbanga tribes, are rapidly becoming exterminated, chiefly through their own vices, for drunkenness is killing many of them. They are rapidly replaced by the Men of the Woods, as the advancing Pahouin are called, and who are a much superior race to the coast natives, Mr. Crampel who recently made a trip far inland northeast of Gaboon, says that the Pahouin have appropriated the entire country as far as he travelled No one knows where these people originally came from. Some writers believe they origi-nated in Central Africa, owing to the similarity between the Pahouin and the Nyamnyam, north of the Welle Makua, in language customs, and appearance. Others think they are the descendants of the flerce Diagga tribe. who devastated the kingdom of Congo in the who devastated the kingdom of Congo in the last century. It is certain that they are of Bantu origin, though their language is very guttural, and strangers have difficulty in acquiring their pronunciation. When the French first occupied Gaboon the name of the Pahouin was still almost unknown there, although Bowdich mentioned them in 1819 under the name of Paamways, and characterized them errensously as belonging to the Fule race. At that time their villages were far from the coast, on the mountainous plateaus of the interior northeast of the Ogowe River. Now their villages are thick upon the banks of the Komo River, near Gaboon, and the clearings they have made in the woods may be seen from the sea long distance south of Gaboon. They are feared by every tribe they meet, and are the incontestable masters of every region they occupy.

Reclus estimates that they are about 200,000 in number in the regions mot yet visited is not known. It is a curious fact that they are one of the African peoples who seem to be rapidly increasing in number. There is evidence that since the middle of the century their numbers have largely increased, partly from the addition of tribes whom they have absorbed and partly from the large excess of births over deaths. Their women marry at a more mature age than those of most African tribes, and are far more fruitful than those of any other tribe in the French territory.

The French say themselves that the future of their influence in the country largely depends upon their relations with these redoubtable invaders. No other people can oppose any serious obstacle to the white interest. Since De Brazza won their friendship the Pahouin have been quite helpful to the whites, and they are being used as soldiers and carriers. While not very amenable to disciplingmen of tact and patience find that they can get along with the Pahouin are used to discipling into disuse, and now the horrir repast partaces chealy of the nature of archigious exercise. Conquerors as they are, the Fahouin are seen to gre last century. It is certain that they are of Bantu origin, though their language is very

TROUBLES OF OUR MISSIONARIES.

The Americans at Caboon Tunble to Carry The story of the American missionaries at Gaboon, on the west coast of Africa, is almost pathetic. They were established there in 1833 by the American Board, and they have had large success in their self-denying work No one can read of the labors of the missionary pioneer. Dr. Bushnell, who spent many vears at his post in Gaboon, without feeling that he did a noble work

A while ago the missionaries there, who had really become a part of the people they labored among, sent a pitiful appeal to the Society of Missions in Paris. This is a French Protestant missionary body, and the American teachers in Gaboon wished help from them. France and just issued an edict that no missionaries should be permitted to teach in her territory unless they spoke the French language and gave instruction to the natives in that tongue. Not one among our missionaries could speak French, and they suddenly found their educational werk completely paralyzed. The law declared that they could not carry it on except in the French language, and they must give up the work which for half a century they had forwarded unless they secured assistance from the French themselves. They therefore asked the cooperation of the Society of Missions, who sent out a few missionaries and workmen to assist the American teachers.

It is not yet known what the result will be. It is possible that the French Society of Missions may decide to purchase the improvements which the Americans have made, and carry on their missionary work. They have the option of doing this, and if they assume the entire work the Americans will have to choose some field of labor outside of French territory. If the French do not take the property some of their missionaries will probably remain permanently with their American brethren, to enable them to comply with the law. Meanwhile the French have sent some of their missionaries will probably remain permanenties inland from Gaboon to see what the prospects are for the successful establishment of mission stations throughout the territory. had just issued an edict that no missionaries

DEATH OF A PET CAT.

It Was 14 Years Old and It Had an Im-

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 5.-Israel is dead. There was not enough balm or catnip in Gilead or Connecticut for Israel, and for that reason he is no more. Probably he was one of the oldest eats in Connectiont. He belonged to Mrs. Noah W. Bradley of Westport, was 14 years old, and was invaluable to her, not for his intrinsic worth. It is not known that Israel ever did any work except to sleep on a silken

ever did any work except to sleep on a silken cushion and submit to caresses. Luxury, asthma, and lack of catnin baim finally wore out his rurged constitution. He was said to be the most sayactous cat in the State. For years he slept at night at the foot of his mistress' bed and in the day in a chair that had been especially upholstered and cushloned for him.

Israel had an impressive funeral. His remains were placed in a handsome casket that a carpenter had labricated, garlands were strewn over his bosom and whiskers, the lid of the coffin was screwed down, and, amid much weeping of the lamily, he was cousigned to a hole in the garden near the raspherry bushes. The earth was heapen up in a meund, agranite ainb is to be lifted at the head of the grave, and on the stone are to be graven name, date of death, and age of Israel.

Loval to Their Mountain. From the Seattle Post-Intelligeneer.

A rather amusing incident in connection with the name of blount Rainier in the school geographies has come to light. The school children in their zeal for the noble mountain are unwilling that it shall be known by any other name but its proper one-liainier. As every one knows, the ditrens of Tacoma persist in calling it shount Tacoma, which is not its name. In the school geographies both pames are given, but the lead pencil has been brought into requisition by the youngsters, and "or Tacoma" carefully erased.

Buperintendent of Schools Barnard laughed heartily yesterday when asked about the affair. It is a fitting rebuke. The said. "to the publishers of the secgraphies. They imagined that there was agreat rivalry between the two cities, and, as they thought that books with the name Rainier would not sell well in Tacoma, and vice versa, they put both there as a compromise. As a matter of fact Rainier is the proper and original name of the mountain, and will be found so printed in Government that of calling the mountain atter their town."

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. A. M -2:20, 313 East Houston street, Benjamin Goets



"All the Rage."

Our popular Overcoats, cut in the new and leading styles.

Single and double breasted; in every shade of fur beaver and chinchilla, plain beaver, melton or kersey.

The choice of a price, from \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$28, \$30 and \$35.

HACKETT. CARHART & CO., Broadway and Canal Street. Open late this evening.

REECTRICAL. A curious camera for taking a number of pictures of an object at predetermined inter-vals has been invented by a Spanish photographer. The apparatus consists of a number of lenses of the same focus arranged in a cirde, the exposure being made by revolving a large disk with a single opening placed in front of the lenses. The disk by which the expos ures are made is revolved by a train of wheels actuated by electricity. By means of an auto matic contact maker the exposure can be made at any interval desired, the opening in the disk remaining between the leases after each exposure, and the duration of the expos ure being automatically regulated by the cur rent. This ingenious apparatus has been found very useful for medical purposes, and especially in the diagnosis of certain diseases which manifest their progress by alterations in the appearance of the skin, or of special organs of the body, such as the ears, eyes, or laryux. As an instance of its value in accurately indicating abnormal conditions of the skin, Dr. Vogel relates a curious incident. A German photographer, when printing the proof copy of the photograph of a lady who-e photograph be had just taken, noticed that in the picture the lady's face appeared covered with fine specks, although he had observed that his customer had a perfectly clear complexion. Thinking that something was wrong with his materials, he tried another print with fresh paper and obtained the same result. The following day the lady was taken violently sick with small-pox, and she did not recover. It would seem, therefore, that the photograph had revealed the existence of the disease before the person afflicted had become aware of its presence; or, at all events, before any signs of it were apparent to the naked eye. especially in the diagnosis of certain

A quick piece of cable service is reported from Montreal, A cablegram was sent from that city over the Commercial cable to London at 10:27, and at 10:40, just thirteen minutes, a reply was received. The message had been sent from Montreal to Canso, thence to Iresent from montreal to Canso, thence to Iraland, and on to London. A transaction was
effected on the London Stock Exchange, and
the reply was written, sent, and received in
the time named. Such phenomenal despatch
appeared so incredible to the sender of the
message that for some time he could hardly
realize it, and he had to scrutinize his message and the reply thereto carefully before he
was convinced of this wonderful schlevement.

A clever idea is the introduction of a "silent wire" in telephone circuits. This is a wire the number of which is not entered on the telephone list book. A large number of firms in Kansas City, where the telephone is about in Kansas City, where the telephone is about as well appreciated as in any city of the Union, find that the instruments are so much occupied by calls from other telephones that the renters themselves get but a poor chance to call up other people. The silent wire has been devised to help them out of the difficulty, as it is used exclusively for calls originating in the office of the subscriber, while conversation is received on the other instrument—the one named in the list. The expense of the provision, and it practically doubles the telephone bill. is more than compensated for by the saving in time and the additional convenience it gives.

from watches consists in the use of a compound horseshoe magnet placed with its poles upward, and a support about three feet above it. From this support the watch to be demagnetized is suspended in a cardboard tray, which hangs by a twisted thread. As the thread untwists the watch is gradually removed from the magnetic field. This is much handler than the ordinary way of demagnetizing watches, which entails the use of an electro-magnet energized from a battery or other source of current, or the employment of permanent horseshoe magnets.

The idea of utilizing electricity for the fertilization of land is not by any means new, but it has been reserved for Spain to inaugurate a new use of the electric motor in ploughing land. Such a plant has been set up on the property of the Marquis de la Laguna. A water wheel of about twenty horse power will be used for the generation of the current, and the plough will be worked at a distance of three miles from the generating dynamo.

A novel magnetic separator has been brought out in England. It was found that in the con-signments of bones which were supplied by the rag-and-bone shops to the mills which ground the bones into powder for fertilizing purposes, a large number of scraps of iron, nuts, bolts, horseshoes, etc., inevitably found their@way. The passing of iron through the disintegrator The passing of iron through the disintegrator was found to be so destructive to the machine that a method has been devised whereby powerful electro-magnets are utilized for the attraction of the pieces of iron mixed with the bones. As the material is shaken down the inclined hopper which receives it, the iron, being the heavier gravitates to the under side of the bones, and thus falls directly on the magnets and clings to them. The bones then fall off at the side and the iron is carried round and deposited in a receptacle underseath the machine. The small amount of current required can be produced either by a small dynamo, or if the factory is electrically lighted the lighting current can be used.

An electrical apparatus is being introduced for stopping engines, water wheels, elevators, and other motors and machines instantaneously. It not unfrequently happens that an operative caught in a machine is badly mangied or killed before the machinery can be stopped, and in such cases the new device is of the utmost value. By the pressing of an ejectric button in any part of the mill the machinery can be brought to a standstill.

A very suggestive fact is that in one yearfrom March, 1889, to 1890—the gas companies of the United States increased their ownership of electric lighting plants to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. More than 300 gas companies are now operating electric lights in connection with their gas works, and supplying current to 32,000 ares and 140,000 incandescents.

The English are beginning to appreciate the value of the electric light for public buildings, and the improvement in the atmosphere of those London theatresiwhere it has been adopted is constantly adverted to. Among reseast testimony to the benefits of electric lighting is that of Mr. Hare, the actor, who says I feel when I leave the theatre at night quite a different man from what I used to be when we had the gas. I find that I am now in a pure atmosphere and I can do my work better." of those London theatresiwhere it has been

Ely's Cream Balm QUICKLY CURES COLD IN HEAD Price 50 Ce ta. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY EROS, 56 Warren St. N. Y.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

PORTLANDS

PONY BLDIGES.

878, 874, 876 Brooms St.

Bargains. Second-Hand

Broughams, Landans, Rockaways, AND ALL OTHER STYLES FALL AND WINTER CARRIAGES

Flandrau & Co., 372, 374, 376 Broome St.

BRADLEY CARTS. Our Boad Carts and Two Wheelers stand at the head of the list, and none better are preduced anywhere. We do not manufacture cheap goods but give full value every time. At this season a Bradley Road Cart er a Bradley Banner Beggr can save the fine carriage great-ly. Our stock was never more complete than now. BRADLEY & COMPANY,

Gossip. Dental



All operations in Destiner made to accord with medera advancement, and at moderate expense. Bettingto cheerfully given. Examine our strong and firm ALL PORCELAIN BRIDGE WORK. There is nothing that will compare to it for real meria 23 KAST 16TH ST., Just west of Union Square

WHO WOULD BE A PRINCE?

An Mair to Eussia's Throne Dring With-

The dishonored life of a high Russian prince is expiring within the walls of the marble polace on the Proclamation place, in St. Peters-burg. The Grand Duke Nikolaus Nikolaisvitch, eldest uncle of the Coar and Doron of the imperial family, is breathing there the last of his misspent days, with no friend to fear his eath and no relative to pity his sufferings. Aiready during the manœuvres of this year near the Baltio the Grand Duke showed symptoms of insanity, so that the Commandership-in-Chief was taken from him. Only for the sake of appearances did the Ozar, at the break-ing of camp, address to him the customary message of thanks. All the Bussian officers knew then that the Ozar's uncle had lost his mind. Eight weeks later came the announce-ment of the official gasette to the effect that

mind. Eight weeks later came the anneuncement of the official gazette to the effect that the Grand Duke was also afflicted by an incurable physical illness.

The fall of the dying Grand Duke from every honor that birth gave him has been dramatically complete. During the last Turkish was he was commander in chief. Despite the successes of the troops under him, he came back from the war without the soldier's laurel, for the whole world knew that all his thinking had been done for him by Totleben. Gurko, and Skobelef. He received the baton of a General Field Marshalat the end of hostilities. Close on this formal honor came the exposure in the courts of his corrupt dealing with the army contractors. Horwitz and kohen money. It was shown that he had sold Government interests right and left, and had received for his perfidy \$1,200,000, which he had devoted to paying the price of his former debauched life. Crar Alexander II. sent his brother abroad in order that the scandal might drop from public notice. With the fatal faculty of always doing the wrong thing the Grand Duke could not remain long in diagraced seclusion. In a celebrated article in the Nouvelle Revue he attempted to defend himself against all the proven thanges of corruption and to blacken the records of the flower of Russia's corps of officers. The fallacy of his position was merciessly exposed by the Russian Minister of War. Miljutin. He was stripped of his field marshalahin, army inspectorship, and many other military honors. He was even deprived of the Presidency of the Agricultural Soolety of St. Petersburg. With the accession of the present Crar the Grand Duke was restored to acme of his lest honors only to be placed under a guardian shortly on account of his dishonorable practices and spendithrift habits. Flyo thousand dollars per month was his allowance. He experienced a quasi-armistice with fortune some time later and was again restored to his lost privileges. He lived without friends, under the frown of his family and the suspicion of even the g

Acting Chief Shaw Burned. Col. Powhatan Weisiger, a Southerner, keeps a large boarding house called the Weisiger, 58 to 64 West Ninetcenth street, which is a resort for Southerners. While dinner was going on last night amoke came up from the cellar of No. 50.

The woodwork around the furnace was afrea. The Bremen were called, and turned a stream of water on the furnace. A burst of steam followed, and drove the red-hot coals every way, williams haw, acting chief of the Seventh Babtailion was burned on the leg so badly that he had to go to the New York Hospital.

DON'T YOU

BE DECEIVED INTO BUYING CHEAP IMI-TATIONS CLAIMING TO BE JUST AS GOOD AS 8. 8. 8.

If they had merit, they would not claim to be as good as something sise. SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, S. S. S.

IS RECOGNIZED AS THE STANDARD. THAT IS WHY THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH IMITATIONS OF IT.